

RUSSIANS AGAIN IN POSITION TO MOVE ON BERLIN

Aim to Drive Germans Into
Silesia, Leaving Cracow
Undefended.

WOUNDED ABANDONED BY FLEEING ARMIES

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Defeated and terrified, the Russian army in Poland is being westward in the hope of reaching the old lines of defence in Russia and Silesia before the Russian infantry and artillery can reach German territory.

That is the situation in the east, as reported to-night by correspondents of London and Russian newspapers. Russian cavalry is forcing the pursuit and the Germans are abandoning wounded, guns and wagon trains. There is now a possibility that the main German force will be driven into Silesia between Posen and Breslau, leaving Cracow defenceless.

The Russian victory in Poland will undoubtedly affect the campaign in Galicia. The Austrian army, rallied and invigorated by German commanders and German troops, have been fighting courageously to drive the Russians east of the River San. They were able to occupy western Galicia because of the German invasion of Poland, which promised so much in the first weeks of this month. Now that the centre of the whole Austro-German battle line has been smashed in Poland the Austrians in Galicia are in great peril of being cut off and of being more disastrously defeated than they were in the early stages of the Galician campaign.

The first reports of the Czechs' victory in Poland were received here with reserve, even after there was an official statement from Petrograd that the Germans were in retreat. It can no longer be doubted, however, that the Germans have met with a reverse more serious than any other they have suffered, with the possible exception of their defeat at the Marne River in France.

RESISTANCE IS FEEBLE.
Russians Press Retreating Germans Hard, Says Petrograd.
Petrograd, Oct. 24.—The following official communication was issued by general headquarters to-night:

"Our troops beyond the Vistula are pressing the armies of the enemy in retreat. North of the Pilz River the Germans are offering only feeble resistance; they have been driven back as far as Skiernewicz (forty-one miles from Warsaw)."

South of the Pilz, on the roads to Radom, we have forced the Austro-German troops to engage in a serious battle."

OVERWHELM GERMANS.
Grand Duke Nicholas to Press Advance on Prussia.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—Newspaper correspondents of known accuracy, telegraphing from districts near the battle areas, state positively that the Germans were overwhelmed and that the brilliant tactics of the Russian commander-in-chief wrecked the plans of the German General Staff. Russia is once more in position to advance on Berlin, and none here doubts that the Grand Duke Nicholas will press forward in the hope of occupying Prussia and Silesia before the deep snows of winter halt campaigning.

The correspondent of the Morning Post reports that the Russians employed in Poland with remarkable success tactics which gained victory for them in the Lemberg and Lublin campaigns and in the Augustow campaign. By strategic withdrawal, retreat, and even impeded the east stretches of Russian territory and the cities, the Czechs' general lured the Germans to battle round carefully chosen points of advance.

The Russians in the battle of the Vistula, as in the battle of Augustow and the battle of the Sun, had ample time to concentrate great forces of cavalry and to employ heavy batteries. At the right moment in every battle they struck with their reserve forces and the result in every case was the same, a demoralized retreat by the Germans.

The correspondent of The Sun in Petrograd reports that the German left wing in Poland, almost enveloped and practically cut to pieces by a cavalry attack from the north and an infantry attack from the east, is withdrawing rapidly toward Plock and Kutno. The centre, composed of Prussian troops, has been surrounded back from Warsaw and Ivanovo, while the right, composed of Saxons, is also in retreat toward the Kalisz-Czestochowa line, after losing thousands of prisoners.

The Prussian central army neglected to notify the King of Saxony, commanding the German right, that a retreat was imminent. Suddenly assailed, the Saxons lost heavily. Royal automobiles and officers attached to the person of the Saxon King were captured.

Great Battle in Progress.
A correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Vladimir, in the province of Volyn, describes the battle now raging in Galicia from north of Jaroslav to south of Przemyśl and west of the River San as the most violent and sanguinary of the whole campaign in Galicia. He traveled sixty-five miles back of the Russian lines and heard all along the vast front a continuous artillery duel. He learned that the Austrians, attacking at Jaroslav, were driven back; that the Austrians made a new attack toward Lemberg and were again repulsed with a loss of 1,000 prisoners; and that a third attack, temporarily successful at Jaroslav, was eventually repulsed by the Russians, who recaptured Jaroslav.

It appears that the Russians, adopting their customary tactics, withdrew from western Galicia merely in support of their operations in Poland, and that they engaged themselves so strongly on the line of the Sun that they were able to hold the position until the campaign in Poland was decided. Meanwhile they continued the siege of Przemyśl, and imposed an impregnable line against Austrian attempts to relieve the fortress.

Previously the time is at hand, according to correspondents at Petrograd and Moscow, for a new and general Russian advance.

SAYS RUSSIA IS LOSING.
German Embassy Report Claims Successes in East.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The German Embassy gave out to-day a statement which says:

"In the eastern theatre of war Russian attacks west of Augustow were repulsed

and several machine guns taken. From the southeastern theatre no definite report.

"British Consul-General at Shanghai is preventing the British Navigation Company from further sending home Indians from China, because of the fact that unrest is increasing among the Mohammedan Indians."

AUSTRIAN ATTACK FAILS.

Montenegrins Foul Flanking Movement; Report Enemy's Loss at 1,000.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Home correspondent quotes despatches from Scutari as saying that the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrian attempt to turn their right flank along the Drina in a two days battle in which the Montenegrins say that the Austrians lost 1,000 killed and a battery of artillery. The Montenegrins paid their own losses at 170 killed. Gen. Vojkovich was wounded.

An official Serbian statement issued in Nish says that the Austrians attacked the whole Serbo-Montenegrin front on October 20. The assault was repulsed along the whole line and some of the Austrian columns retreated in disorder, the Serbians pursuing them for some distance.

SAYS VESSEL SANK JAPANESE CRUISER

Admiralty at Tokio Blames
German Destroyer for the
Takachiho's Loss.

Tokio, Oct. 24.—The Japanese Admiralty announced to-day its belief that the cruiser Takachiho, which was sunk in Kiao-chow Bay on October 17, was torpedoed by the German destroyer S-9. Earlier Japanese reports indicated that the cruiser had struck a mine.

The report of Vice-Admiral Sadakichi Kato, commanding the second squadron before Tsing-tao, however, agrees with the German and Chinese reports that the S-9 was responsible. The Vice-Admiral bases his findings on the condition of the wreckage and the fact that the explosion was visible for a distance of twenty miles as well as on the stories of survivors.

FLEET OFF DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 10:50 P. M.—A wireless despatch from Berlin says:

"A British fleet is lying close to the Dardanelles. The thunder of its guns has been heard at Malidor (probably Malidos)."

THINKS E-3 IS LOST.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Admiralty announced to-day that it is feared that no hope can be entertained for the safety of the submarine E-3, and at the same time issued a list of her officers and men.

ITALIAN SHIP HELD.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, Oct. 24.—A French warship has seized and conveyed to Bizerta, Tunis, the Italian steamer Enrico Millo, suspected of carrying contraband of war. The seizure was made off the Calabrian coast.

The Enrico Millo was formerly the British steamship Afghanistan. She is a vessel of 2,270 tons. She was reported at Cartagena on September 19, bound for American and European ports.

ENGLISH BOAT PURSUED.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
HAVANA, Oct. 24.—An English merchantman leaving Antilla, eastern Cuba, to-day for America's Gulf ports, was chased by a German cruiser. The result of the chase is not known here.

GERMAN SCHOONER CAPTURED.

Japanese Battleship Seizes Vessel Outside of Honolulu Harbor.
HONOLULU, Oct. 24.—The Japanese battleship Hizen, which is standing just beyond the three mile limit outside the harbor, captured a small German steam schooner to-day in sight of the marine observers at the mouth of the harbor. The schooner is supposed to be from the Marshall Islands.

The Hizen has at no time entered the territorial waters.

Cruiser Convoys Liner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The Japanese battle cruiser Kongo and the armored cruiser Asama arrived outside the three mile limit to-day, conveying the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru. The liner reported that she had been conveyed from Yokohama by the Kongo and Asama and that eight Japanese warships are now stationed in the Pacific lanes between the American coast and the Orient for the protection of commerce.

The Shinyo Maru brought 11,000,000 in specie and bullion, a fact which explains the exceptional precautions taken against her capture.

ROTTERDAM IN WITH 1,958 HAPPY SOULS

It Was Like Old Times in Hoboken When Crowds Greeted Refugees.

SEMBRICH HERE FOR VISIT

The Dutch liner Rotterdam, with 1,958 passengers packed in her cabins and steerage, nosed into the Holland-America line dock in Hoboken at dusk yesterday. The passengers were decidedly pro-German and unimpressed by President Wilson's neutrality proclamation.

Most of them had come down to Rotterdam from the German interior and had waited a month or more to get passage. The Rotterdam has looked 500 first cabin and 1,600 second for her next trip.

Hoboken, which has been almost dormant since the war tied up the big German liners, blossomed out like an old home week last night. Hundreds of New Yorkers with pier passes journeyed to "the Square Mill City," walked past the deserted piers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd and crowded onto the Rotterdam's dock until there was hardly room for the passengers and baggage. They carried flags and streamers and some popular passengers were greeted by organized cheering sections.

The Rotterdam brought 943 in her first cabin, 758 in the second and 277 steerage. Earlier Japanese reports indicated that the cruiser had struck a mine.

The report of Vice-Admiral Sadakichi Kato, commanding the second squadron before Tsing-tao, however, agrees with the German and Chinese reports that the S-9 was responsible. The Vice-Admiral bases his findings on the condition of the wreckage and the fact that the explosion was visible for a distance of twenty miles as well as on the stories of survivors.

"I have been to New York many times," she said, "but only when I have had engagements. I know Fifth avenue, the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, that is all. Now I want to see New York. I have heard all about your great city, but I have never seen it."

Dr. Kasimir von Radwan, until recently with the Austrian army, was accompanied by Marcus Braun of New York, editor of *For the People*. Dr. von Radwan, who was a motorcycle dispatch bearer, was wounded in the back while near Krassic on August 24. On shipboard he met Miss Inge Hold, whom he said, he intends to marry.

Miss Hold is an actress who was to play at the Irving Place Theatre, he said, but she would cancel her engagement there to marry him. Miss Hold's name was not on the list, nor could she be located among the passengers.

Dr. von Radwan was carrying despatches on August 24 and heard shots as he neared Krassic.

"From a lonely cottage opposite us where the field telephone was placed," he said, "some of our soldiers dashed forth and the enemy poured over us a hail of bullets. Suddenly I saw a masterpiece of Cossack horse passing. I took hold of the reins and when I tried to mount the animal was shot down under me. I was knocked down and was senseless for some time."

The holdup of the Rotterdam in Plymouth on her last outward voyage was explained in a new way by her officers. They said she carried a cargo of copper, which was not a contraband of war when the Rotterdam left this port, but which was declared contraband while the liner was on the high seas. She was taken to Plymouth, where German reservists were taken off and her cargo examined.

She was kept there fifteen days while the British Government was deciding what to do about the copper. She was sent to London for two days and was finally allowed to proceed with her cargo intact.

Marcus Braun told of a new use to which the Zeppelins had been put by the Germans recently. He said disinfectant had been dropped from the airships into the Masurian lakes after 100,000 Russians had been driven into the lakes by the armies and had been shot or drowned.

SEES AUSTRIA AS 'JANUS.'

"Figaro" Says Empire Feigned Peace While Making War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Oct. 24.—The *Figaro* explains to-day the reason why the Austrian Ambassador, Count Szecsen von Temein, did not leave Paris until August 10, although Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador, called for his passports and left August 3.

The Ambassador's object in remaining, the *Figaro* says, was to compel France to take the initiative in declaring war against Austria, thus hoping to force Italy to join her allies of the Triple Alliance in compliance with the defensive clause of her treaties. The *Figaro* adds:

"While Count Szecsen was playing his miserable comedy in Paris Austrian troops were actually marching against France. We read in the notebook of a German soldier, Otto Schmuecke, that on August 22 he was marching with an Austrian column against the head of the forces which invaded Belgium at the beginning of the war and was present at the siege of Liege between August 4 and August 10, between which dates the Austrians must have joined the German forces. Thus it is clear that Austria, while negotiating with Paris, actually was making war on France."

FRANCIS JOSEPH CAN'T SLEEP.

Depression Aggravates Austrian Emperor's Asthma.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VIENNA, via Rome, Oct. 24.—Emperor Francis Joseph is severely troubled with asthma. His sleeplessness and increasing weakness, coupled with depression, are causing apprehension.

The Official Gazette publishes imperial ordinances forbidding the payment of debts to English or French creditors and also the exportation of woolen and cotton goods needed by the army for winter equipment.

One hundred and twenty cases of cholera are officially reported in Galicia alone. GENOVA, Oct. 24.—Official advice received by the Swiss Government say that there are about 200 cases of cholera in Austria-Hungary.

RUNAWAY SUBMARINE RETURNS.

Italian Boat Brought to Speszia—Ex-Commander Remains in France.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
SPESZIA, via Rome, Oct. 24.—The runaway submarine which was taken to Corsica by her commander, ex-novo Lieut. Belloni, arrived here this afternoon in tow of a tug which was sent to Ajaccio for the purpose. The submarine is now held at the disposal of the judicial authorities which are investigating the case.

Former Lieut. Belloni is still in France.

KAISER IS ANGRY, SO CROWD KEEPS SILENT

William Wins No Cheers at
Coblentz, a French Correspondent Writes.

'MUSTACHE SHOWS WRATH'

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Oct. 24.—The *Matin* publishes a story by a staff reporter, Max Aghion, who went to Germany after the declaration of war, accompanied by an interpreter. The correspondent himself is unable to speak a word of German.

He had an adventurous trip. He reports that he was at Coblentz on October 17, where the Kaiser went on October 14 to visit his wounded son, Prince Joachim. The correspondent obtained directions where to go to see the Kaiser from a talkative barber during a long conversational shave. He went to a cafe on a principal street and sat inside to wait for the Kaiser to pass in his automobile on his daily visit to Prince Joachim, who was in a little chateau on the outskirts of the town.

At 2:15 o'clock the groups on the streets thickened into crowds. There was a sharp, bizarre triple trumpet call announcing the Kaiser's coming.

The correspondent ran out on the sidewalk while the automobile passed. It was labelled with a large black eagle. The chauffeur and the mechanic wore armbands on which an eagle was stamped. The correspondent says:

"The Kaiser sat in the back seat in a corner wearing a double cocked helmet and a big, light blue cape. With his blue eyes lost in folds of flesh, his mustache only slightly turned up, his straight nose and strong willed chin—there was the master of the German Empire. Beside him, humble and stiff, was an officer, too full faced under too small a helmet.

"The officer was pale, for the Kaiser was angry, very angry. His eyebrows were contracted and his gray mustache was flashing wrath. The crowd was humble and admiring and pale, like the scared officer. The crowd did not cry with joy, because it felt that the Kaiser's anger made it an inopportune moment. All was silent. Then there was another trumpet trill, cloud of dust, and the Kaiser was gone."

"I saw him for only a second, but I got a profound and sure impression of him. He is undeniably energetic, brutal perhaps, but sensitive and intelligent. This makes me think of what they told me yesterday at Berlin—that the Kaiser is no longer popular and that the Crown Prince and his gang of officers have taken the people's hearts away from him."

Two hours later Mr. Aghion left for Holland. At the station he saw little children pushing carts bearing wounded out for an airing.

REFUSES KAISER'S GOLD.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The war, in addition to changing the capital of France from Paris to Bordeaux and the capital of Belgium from Brussels to Antwerp and then to Havre, has moved the prefecture of the Department of the Ardennes to Paris. The department is occupied by the Germans.

The sub-prefect of this department says the Kaiser was at Charleville for the first two weeks of September and the interior walls of three houses were demolished in order to accommodate him with 250 officers as a guard. The Chateau Bellevue near Sedan, where Napoleon III. was held prisoner after his surrender, was sacked. The Kaiser offered to reconstruct the chateau at his own expense, but the owner, a Sedan notary, refused. The Kaiser then offered to the municipality of Sedan 1,000 francs (\$200) for the poor of that place. The offer was also declined.

Swiss Government Issues Loan.

BERNE, Oct. 24.—The Swiss Government will issue a loan in November of 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000). The loan will carry 5 per cent interest and will be issued at par.



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